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THE DENTAL ASSISTANT



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COURAGE

FERNA L. COOK

(Reprint, by permission, from the
Ontario Dental Nurses' and Assist-
ants' Assn.)

WHEN the gray clouds gather in the sky, when the sudden thunderbolt brings devastation, when the foundations of our house of joy move and crack before the encroaching flood, what are we to do? In that hour Faith may fail us and Hope depart; but there always remains Courage!

Amid the tragedy of present world events, we have a special need for courage, the inconspicuous and silent courage that displays itself in everyday effort and endeavor; the courage that will in its calm and steady application lend encouragement to others.

Courage is not an occasional thing. It is a habit of the soul, a habit that can be cultivated in each one of us and without which we cannot survive happily. Courage combined with energy will overcome difficulties that are apparently insurmountable and the central element of energy is the will to do. Energy and the will to do form the mainspring of what is called force of character. Character is the sustaining power of all great lives and all great deeds.

A man must have the courage to be himself and not the shadow or the echo of another: he must exercise his own power; think his own thoughts; mold his own convictions and perform his own tasks. Many are the valiant purposes formed that end merely in words; deeds intended that are never done; and all for the want of confidence and courageous decision. Good intentions will accomplish nothing: action only achieves and the best answer of all is "doing."

Every step in the history of our race has been made in the face of opposition and difficulty, and it is only the strong and courageous who can make of difficulty a stepping stone to higher success and greater attainment. The weak and timid leave no trace behind them. They

give very little in return for a life that might have been noble and worthwhile. There is nothing of beauty in fear and timidity. They are mean and repulsive traits of character, but courage is dignified and graceful. It lends an ever increasing beauty to the mind and appearance of all who possess its sterling qualities.

The power to conquer difficulties lies within ourselves. If we are confident of our own ability, the battle is half won and confidence in ourselves will inspire confidence in others. The heroes of Dunkerque and the valiant crew of the confidence of the leaders inspired the Jervis Bay have set an example of glorious courage and in both instances magnificent courage in the soldiers and sailors under their command.

In our daily lives we too are privileged to exercise true courage. We can by our thoughts and words and deeds share in ultimate victory. We can each day perform our task with a steadfastness of purpose; we can look to the future with the firm knowledge that freedom is the result of courage and courage never faileth. *Ferna L. Cook*

"Courage isn't a brilliant dash,

A daring deed in a moment's flash;

It isn't an instantaneous thing

Born of despair with a sudden spring

It isn't a creature of flickered hope

Or the final tug at a slipping rope;

But it's something deep in the soul of
man

That is working always to serve some
plan.

Courage isn't the last resort

In the work of life or the game called
sport;

It isn't a thing that a man can call

At some future time when he's apt to
fall;

If he hasn't it now, he will have it no

When the strain is great and the pace

is hot.

For who would strive for a distant goal

Must always have courage within his
soul."

—Edgar Guest

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WHY PATIENT EDUCATION?

DR. HUGH T. McKINNON

WHAT IS EDUCATION? Herbert Spencer says: To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge. Thus, each in his or her respective field endeavors to enlighten those with whom we come in contact. We have in part failed, in other respects we have made great strides.

Much is written about personal hygiene and body cleanliness, but the laity reads or hears little about the most prolific cause of disease, namely, the unclean diseased mouth containing decayed and diseased teeth. No matter how pure the water may be, how wholesome the food and pure the air, they cannot enter the system pure, if they pass through a diseased gateway. Our task is to educate the patient in this regard.

It has always been within our province to give information on the subject of development, structure, function and care of the teeth and their investing tissues, together with the disease to which they are subject, and the repairs, removals, replacements and treatment that dentistry affords.

The education of the patient in these matters is of great benefit, for, with added knowledge comes increased appreciation of the dental equipment and its relationship to the health of the entire body. Of special interest to the patient striving to maintain the health of the dental tissues is a knowledge of the importance of the use of the teeth in the mastication of food, of the value of the stimulation produced by chewing course, hard foods, and of the daily care of the mouth. It is also of value to them to know what safeguards dentistry is offering as an aid in the establishment and maintenance of oral health, and to be informed as to what constitutes good dentistry.

In Atlanta, Georgia in 1924 . . . 32% of the children failed to pass their respective grades. During the following

year, a dental program was introduced and at the close of the year work only 8% failed to pass. Before this system of health education, their average attendance was 83%. After its introduction their attendance was 97%. Similar reports have been obtained from other cities.

The time to begin worrying about a child's teeth is before he is born.

The establishment in your office of a loan library that contains books and pamphlets whose subject matter relates to general and oral health will be found of great help in rendering educational dental health service. These books are lent to patients who are coming to the office for dental services. . . . Certain pamphlets from the large list now available may be given to the patient. Many have found that this method of increasing the interest, enlightenment and cooperation of the patient has been valuable.

A group of books and pamphlets for adults and one for children are needed. . . . The Department of Dental Health Education of the American Dental Association has prepared a very useful pamphlet giving such a list. One fundamental principle which is often overlooked in selecting educational material is brevity. If the articles are too long the essentials are confused or lost sight of by the reader. We want to tell the public too much that is not essential. . . . They do not need and do not want a course in dentistry. . . . If too long it will not be read. . . . In brief, non-technical, and true, it will make a better impression and carry more conviction.

Of late we have heard and read much of the men who have been called for Army service. . . . of the fact that 20.9 of all men turned down by the various examining boards is due to dental defects. The President of these United States and his advisors are greatly alarmed at the oral health of our

(Continued on Page 10)

EDUCATION OF THE CHILD PATIENT BY THE ASSISTANT

MARIA HESSMAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

(Presented before the 17th Annual Meeting, Oct. 27, 1941, at Houston, Texas.)

JOHNNY counts the days 'till its time to return to the dental office; Susie goes unwillingly, eyes wide with terror. The difference lies in the conditioning of the child at home and in the office, as well as his understanding of the place of dentistry in the scheme of living.

The child's first visit must be a happy one, if at all possible. Common sense would indicate that a child is more rested and less irritable in the morning, and in a more receptive mood. So the visit should be arranged for some time before noon. After all, children are not entirely at fault for fear of dental offices. Parents and other adults are often to blame. Parents must be made to realize that indulgence in unpleasant conversation about dental work, in the presence of children, is one cause of that fear. Therefore, the dental office must treat the child with special consideration so as to remove the fear.

Since the child's first contact in the office is usually with the assistant, we shall consider some of her necessary attributes. She must have honesty, patience, kindness, sympathy, firmness, comradery, ability to diagnose the type of patient, and above all, she must be cheerful.

Some of these attributes, as ability to diagnose the type of patient, takes us into child psychology, of which a general knowledge is useful for among the children are found many classifications. There are timid, incorrigible and tractable children; each requires a different response and the approach must change and vary according to the growth and development of the minds and personalities of the children.

The average child responds to a tour of inspection of the dental office, with

an explanation of equipment, instruments, etc. If the child has had a fear of a uniform from some other unfortunate experience then this must be counteracted. No two children respond exactly the same but most of them have similar reaction. Many children respond to treatment like an adult.

A child of three and a half years was in need of orthodontic treatment, but on entering the office let out a terrified whoop when she saw the dental assistant. Questioning the parents it was discovered that she had been badly frightened in a hospital by a nurse in uniform and had transferred her fears to all who wore white. The secretary, who wore no uniform, undertook her re-education first by making friends with her in another room from the scene of encounter with the assistant. Then she gradually showed her the office, the dental chair and the "rides" she could have in it, and whatever attracted her attention. Since she had become conscious of her dental deformity, because she couldn't bite an apple like the other children she played with, photographs of little girls who looked like her were shown her, and then pictures of the same little girls when they were pretty. It took three hours to complete her re-conditioning but on her fourth visit to the office she walked into the orthodontist's operatory, seated herself in his chair and asked him to "make her pretty." From that time on she was one of the most co-operative patients in the office, and later bore some discomfort without complaint.

Other methods employed to stimulate interest are, making plaster images reading to a child while the mother is having some small dental service performed. A visit to the office with the parent is usually necessary, but if the child is more co-operative without the parent she can be tactfully invited to remain in the reception room. With the

older child it sometimes seems desirable to face the fact of their fear, explain that "fear has the same place in the mental world that pain has in the physical world."

Honesty, a very necessary factor with children, is simple and easy to execute. Children recognize truth as quickly as an adult and if warned of hurt they are prepared for it. Oftentimes they will say they are not being hurt to display bravado, if they have been first warned.

Patience is the attribute children appreciate. The average child does not wish to be rushed into some unknown experience; if time is given at the first visit, it will simplify ensuing visits with the dentist.

Kindness and sympathy are closely related. We scarcely can be kind without being sympathetic. Children do not wish to be treated as babies, but as adults. Along with these attributes the patient should be treated with firmness and should not be allowed to leave the office without some service rendered, however slight.

Comradery can be shown by allowing children to feel that they have a share in the office routine. One little girl helped remove and replace the buttons in the uniforms of the assistant.

Then proceed to re-educate them according to their age level, to give them understanding of procedure, why it hurts sometimes, and why teeth should be filled. The education of the pre-school child and parent education are closely united. With this group of children it is not necessary for them to have knowledge of teeth and foods, but they do need an essential protective diet daily. They must be taught to brush their teeth regularly and to think of the dentist as their friend, who wishes to help them care for their teeth.

When should the young mother be taught what constitutes an adequate diet? I believe no time is too early to appeal to the idealism of youth to eat, sleep and exercise in such manner that they will be healthy, strong grown folks, and the mothers and fathers of healthy

boys and girls of their own. Instruct parents in the importance of pre-school dental care; two and one-half to three years of age. The operations then are usually painless and prevent many future visits. Older members of the family should never plant the idea of fear in the child's mind, and should never be permitted to discuss dental experiences in the child's presence. The pre-school child can be taught the habit of keeping teeth clean. Children four to five years of age can brush their own teeth. To this age level we can demonstrate tooth brushing methods best suited to individual mouths. A present of a toothbrush and demonstration of its use in the child's own mouth is helpful.

The next age level from five to eight years has practically the same reaction to the dental office as the pre-school child. We can explain a little more to the child himself, regarding food habits, mouth hygiene, etc.

With the older child, the responsibility of the regular check-up rests with him. If the child has formed the habit of periodic dental service he will know approximately when he is due. One child insisted to his mother that it was time for him to have a prophylaxis, when she thought otherwise. Emphasis in the dental health program is directed toward the child, insofar as becoming more responsible for his own care. Many children develop attitudes of wanting to visit the dentist, and of having a friendly feeling toward him.

Further, the requirements of an assistant include knowledge of dental education. Unfortunately, statements of opinion are often given out as facts and are soon repeated as facts. Consequently, a folklore develops and statements continue to be passed along which may be hoary with age and yet have no foundation, other than somebody's former opinion which later research may have proven false. Nurses are in an especially strategic position to aid in dental health education, and should have as correct information as possible.

The slogan, "A clean tooth never de-

cays" was soon outmoded. Research caught up with this and then the slogan read, "A clean, well-fed tooth never decays", and now this, too, must be considered a half-truth. Use facts with a sound scientific basis and the public will not be led into a state of false security in regard to dental health. We can discuss with patients the protective foods which should form the basis around which meals are planned, including milk, milk products, vegetables and fruits, whole grain cereal and breads, eggs, lean meat, poultry and fish. The use of candy, free sugar, jams, jellies, pastries, chewing gum, pop or soda has no place in the diet, and is associated with dental decay. (7) We, in Michigan are especially "sweet conscious", trying also to impart this to the child patient. As one child, climbing into the chair for his periodic check-up, remarked, "How many decays have I today?" "I shouldn't have any, I've had no candy since I was last here. I used my allowance to buy a shot-gun instead of candy". Thus an aid to National Defense, perhaps.

Childhood habits, such as thumb-sucking, lip-biting and improper posture when asleep have some influence on the position of the teeth and shape of the jaws. Parents should be informed concerning the correction of these habits.

An index card with removable colored tabs is used to indicate the time of instruction of brushing—when the patient began a sugar free diet—type of dentifrice recommended, progress, etc. This gives continuity to the educational program; visual material assist greatly in telling the dental story effectively.

In the health education routine of the assistant her ideas must be in harmony with her employer. It is also desirable that the office teaching be in concord with that of the Dental Public Health Bureau. Conflicting ideas only break down the confidence we have laboriously built up with the patient. Attitudes can be discussed with the employer and literature can be obtained from recog-

nized sources, such as "Teeth, Health and Appearance", "Your Child's Teeth", "Enamel Fissure" and others from The American Dental Association; "Visual Education in Dentistry" from the Dental Digest, "Mouth Health in Dentistry" by Lactona, Inc., and the teaching models from the A. D. A.; plaster models, rubber moulds and latex models are also acceptable materials. A good example of useable material is in "Your Child's Teeth", where common questions are answered. For example: "How many teeth does Patsy have when she is nine months old? When does she have all her deciduous teeth? When do the first permanent teeth arrive? Is chewing gum beneficial to the teeth?"

These are among other materials suggested by the Michigan Department of Health as educationally sound. Many state health departments prepare similar lists for use in their states. They also prepare free materials for use within the state. Our standards for literature must be high. Some of the literature passing through the dental office has small value in the education of the dental patient by the assistant or others, even though it may be attractive.

Children are the future patients of our clientele. We should remember to treat them with kindness, honesty, patience and sympathy and they will be happy and co-operative in the dental office. It is also our responsibility to give children a knowledge of dental health rules, that is, correct dental care of the teeth and the proper understanding of protective foods, and a low sugar consumption. It is important that the education of a child patient should never be a fixed program, but should proceed as the child's understanding increases. After a pleasing and friendly approach, the instruction can be tactfully incorporated, a little at a time, into the general conversation with the child and his parent.

The jars that shake the little pebbles to the bottom shake the big ones to the top.

THE ROMANCE OF BURS

MRS. ANNA WALKER LEONARD

(Presented before the 5th District Society of Dental Nurses and Assistants, 1939.)

THE ADVANCEMENT of dentistry demands in part an adequate knowledge of burs. In this brief outline, an attempt is made to give you a few facts on their makeup, care, and value.

At present, perhaps the largest bur manufacturer in the United States produces approximately a million burs each week. These are made from a certain grade steel wire. This wire is of the highest quality, comes wrapped around in a coil, and is straightened the length of so many burs, which are cut from it. The secret of a superior quality of bur depends upon the high grade wire used. This make of wire is the producer's secret. Experts are employed for this special work, and have by careful research, worked out this feature; thus, the materials used in the making of this wire are of the very strongest, so that the heads of burs will not snap off except on rare occasions. This, as you know, when it does happen, leaves the shank end of the bur caught in the hand piece, causing much loss of time, as well as upsetting nerves of both patient and operator.

This wire, after having been cut in very small pieces, supposedly the length of the bur, is placed in the machinery, one end is cut in the shape of a step, to make the shank end we see on burs. This shank end is the end that is held in place by the machinery during the process of bur making. The machine grips the true running shank end of the bur, and holds it firmly in place, while the other end is being cut by steel blades (you can well imagine how very sharp); then the little bur is drawn back by machinery, and dropped again into place; again the razor-like blades of machinery cut into the fresh steel, thus making the tiny blades, so accurately cut, that form the cutting end of burs.

After this process of cutting and shaping the burs, they are reset, and a final sharpening process is accomplished by Arkansas stone and powder. This enables them to hold well their keen cutting edges. Next, the most important, comes the tempering of the burs in hot oil. The burs and oil both are heated to correct temperatures. (You have all noticed the oil on burs when opening a package, and probably wondered why this was.) The oil on burs is there for a two-fold purpose: To keep the burs from staining and to generate much less heat from freshly cut steel blades.

And in the process of making burs comes the final rigid inspection that insures blades of even height, and heads accurately centered on true running shanks; for the bur, you know, must cut live tooth tissue, and the manufacturer has endeavored to put the highest quality into them that is normally expected in any cutting instrument used in operative surgery.

A view of the different types shows first the inverted cone, which differs from all others in that it has numerous tiny straight razor-like blades, extending in fan-shape and grows wider toward the end of the bur, thus it gets its name "inverted cone" for being similar to a cone. Care must be stressed by the assistant not to allow this bur to become dull, clogged, or edges chipped, or nicked, for it will "chatter" and jump on a tooth. It is used often in the preparation of children's teeth, as well as the round bur, but can do a great deal more harm, unless extreme care be given it directly after using.

The "Taperedend" Fissure coarse cut bur has only six blades; each blade is "tapered" from the beginning of blade, growing gradually smaller to the end of bur, thus its name "Tapered-end." In each blade the channels and dentates are very deep, causing this delicate bur to require even more care in cleaning and

attention in sterilizing by the assistant. It is often used in preparations of gold inlay cavities, amalgams, abutments, etc. It is a double first cousin to the "Flat-end Crosscut" Fissure bur.

The names given the various types of burs by the factories almost tell one what kind of bur it is, and greatly aids the assistant in immediately recognizing a bur by its name—then she may easily learn the numbers of the burs and always be ready to order by number.

Care of burs when in use: The most satisfactory holder for these burs is a wooden block which may be made by any cabinet maker at a surprisingly low cost, having the exact number of right angle holes in the front lines, and holes for "straights" directly back of the "rights." This can be enameled white and a good coat evenly applied will last a year; then each year reename the block. To aid one, the number of each line of burs may be written down in front of each row, so that number of bur will not be returned to incorrect position when replaced in the block. The block should be kept inside one of deeper drawers of cabinet, easiest to reach, or at least should be kept covered in some manner, as dust not only ruins looks of the snow white block, but contaminates the burs.

Placing of burs is most important, the make used most should come first, smallest to largest, beginning from left to right, if operator is right-handed.

Burs, first, last, and at all times, to be clear of particles, must be scrubbed with a stiff brush. Ivory soap is as good as any for this. As soon as the operation is completed and you turn your attention to sterilization of instruments, gather all burs into tiny all-white china dish, about two inches long. Slip this little dish of soiled and clogged burs out of the patient's sight, until you have cleared the plate, etc., ready for next patient; then in a very few seconds, you will have chance to actually scrub the burs with soap and hot water, before dropping them into another small dish containing a solution of five drops

of Phenol to about six ounces of warm water. Leave burs in this solution about five minutes, (not over fifteen), remove with sterile pliers, dry on sterile gauze napkin, and replace in the numbered block. This process may often be done to one side, or just back of the patient, while operator is beginning his work on another patient; there are always odd times to catch up on your burs, and remove the tooth debris from their teeth. Do not leave burs in Phenol solution more than fifteen minutes, as it has a tendency to darken color of bur, making it lose its lustre. Another splendid solution for keeping long shank "rights" and "straights" used in removing deeply impacted teeth, or for cutting bone, is Bard-Parker's solution. This may be kept in small all glass bottle, ready for use at all times. It will not stain or darken burs no matter how long they are left in it; but please remember just before the operator uses these burs, they must be removed from this solution and dipped in alcohol, as Bard-Parker's solution would burn the patient's lip, were it left on long shank of bur.

Do not boil burs if you would keep them sharp. This dulls and darkens them badly.

A magnifying glass will save you worlds of time in replacing new burs in the block. One can be easily obtained from the Dental Supply houses for the asking.

Replace burs with new ones every two or three days. Fill in the first two rows on block leaving the rest of block still filled with partly used burs; your dentist knows this plan, and will cooperate with you and in this manner burs are not wasted; for they are the most expensive instruments your employer has to buy.

A little planning and system of this kind will be invaluable to the dentist in conserving his time and effort, and it tends to lessen the discomfort of the patient.

458 Ridgewood Rd., N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

THE DENTAL ASSISTANT

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERSHIP

GRACE B. RENSHAW

(Given before the Ohio State Meeting, A. D. A. A., November 26, 1940, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

VERY OFTEN when children have a mechanical toy, after they have watched it perform for a while, they become curious and take the toy apart to see what makes it run. It occurred to me, at this, our first State meeting, it might be well to take apart this organization and examine the machinery that is responsible for its performance. This organization is composed of smaller parts assembled and its success depends upon the success of the component groups and their success is due to the manner in which each individual assumes his responsibilities.

I have taken for my subject, "Responsibilities of Membership," and I wish to briefly treat it in two parts: First, the responsibilities of a member to an organization, and second, the responsibilities of an organization to a member.

A member is defined as an essential part of anything. When a person becomes a member of any organization, he should be made to understand the meaning of "essential." The definition of essential is, "necessary to the existence of a thing." You are absolutely necessary as a member; without members who function, there is no need for an organization. Each group is made up of composite individuals and the strength of any group is no greater and no less than the personnel in that group.

When one becomes a member of any dental assistants' association, with the realization that she is essential to the purpose of that organization, she will endeavor to assume her responsibilities which entail the following: Attendance of every meeting, if possible, never allowing other dates to interfere; willingness to work on committees; prompt

payment of dues; giving all problems serious thought, and voting according to conscience and not according to the desire of some one who is trying to influence your vote for personal reasons; willingness to take part in meetings and clinics; cooperation with and upholding your officers when they are making an honest effort to promote the good of your organization; showing careful consideration to the selection of candidates for office; striving to perfect yourself in your dental duties so that you may by example and precept further the cause of the dental assistant and add to the efficiency and service of the dental profession with which we are allied.

In all organization work there are members who aspire to high offices, who, in their desire for personal honor, try to make themselves believe that theirs are the only ideas worth while; I wish we could impress it upon ourselves that if we are capable of high offices and of becoming leaders, our work will show it and we will not have to seek our offices, but the office will seek us. We should be more humble, always striving to make ourselves better, not trying to make our associates think we are better. Likewise, there are some members who have too much humility. The most successful people in life are not always the most aggressive; they may seem to be but very often they only have their day and it is apt to end in disillusionment for them. Aggressiveness may take you places but it alone will not keep you there in comfort and happiness.

Each one of us knows herself and should we be approached for an office for which we know we are not fitted, then we should decline, but if our associates who really have the good of the society at heart invite us to take an office, then it is our responsibility to acquiesce, acknowledging our weakness but relying upon our desire to make good with the full cooperation and help

of the balance of the membership. What I deplore mostly in an organization work is the playing of politics and I never could see why in a small organization there should be this great desire for power and place—again we lose sight of our purpose—in small groups do keep them free from politics and cliques. I trust each one of us will take to heart our responsibilities as a member and strive to have a part in the carrying out of our assistants' program. All cannot be leaders in the parade and it is more important to be one of the marchers always in step.

New members should, I believe, spend their first years in observation and learn to use their heads, finding out what it is all about before taking the leading offices; this can be accomplished through committee work and I believe every member should serve on committees; we then become familiar with the purpose of the Society.

Now as to the responsibility of an organization to its membership: Organizations should make an attempt to meet the interests and needs of women associated in dentistry by providing the right kind of programs. In a survey recently made in a professional club, the type of meetings considered most interesting to the members were the ones made up of club discussions on topics of general interest to all members; next in importance were the meetings with outside speakers; hence, we see the old speaker pattern of meeting is giving way to the newer type through discussion. Organizations must not stress the social program; while it is necessary and desirable to have a limited amount of friendly sociability, we must not lose sight of the fact that our purpose is entirely for education to take the place as much as possible for scholastic courses which have not been provided for us; in mixed groups such as ours, there is only one common ground on which we can all meet and that is dentistry, and our part in it. The history of our organizations shows that societies which have devoted too much time to

the social have had hard sledding.

I should like to say a few words about the manner of obtaining members. "A stable club gains members gradually over a period of years without losing many old members." The club which best serves its purpose is the one that promotes its membership through its educational programs.

Membership drives may have their place, but I believe that such a method of selling our clubs to new members is not based on a solid foundation. It is not the number of parts which make a machine run, it is the durability and dependability of each part properly oiled and working together without friction that makes a perfect performance.

Let each organization in this State group assume its responsibility in all seriousness, then when all the parts are assembled correctly, oiled with the oil of cooperation, and handled by those in charge with the care such a delicate piece of mechanism demands, then will the Ohio State Dental Assistants Association take its place in the preparedness program of the dental profession.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Why Patient Education?

(Continued from Page 3)

nation, and plans are now being devised to correct these ills. No doubt much discussion of the 20.9 group will take place here in Houston.

Within the last few weeks I was rather shocked as I read articles written by dentist placing the blame for the 20.9 group at the feet of the dentist of our Country. . . . With this I do not agree. We cannot blame builders of houses with the awful slum districts of our large cities. Just as these districts are being done away with, so shall we through cooperation and education greatly reduce the number of dental cripples.

THIS IS OUR TASK.

To cure is the voice of the past, but to prevent is the divine whisper of the future.

President's Page

December 12, 1941.

DEAR MEMBERS:

It is indeed difficult, during these last few days of national unrest, to settle down to clear, straight, thinking, but that is the thing that each and every one of us must do to enjoy any peace of mind at all. We have all listened to rumor after rumor, wondering if there is any justice left in this world, also wondering just what will happen before the year 1942 ends.

This is a short year for the American Dental Assistants Association. The meeting dates have been announced as August 24-28, in Boston. That left only ten months between meetings and two of these months have now gone by.

By the time this issue reaches you the committees will be hard at work to make this coming year the biggest the A.D.A.A. has ever known. Your membership committee has been functioning for some time. We *MUST* have more members! We *WILL* have more members! If each one of us would only secure one new member what a marvelous gain that would be! Our goal is 4,000. Let's go "Over the Top!"

We have endeavored, in selecting members to fill committee positions, to choose assistants who are particularly suited to the jobs we have assigned them. I am asking that each of you *COOPERATE*, in every respect with those we have named. Seldom can committees, by themselves, accomplish much, however it is possible to reach undreamed of goals if every member works with them with a common aim in mind.

Remember—Our aim is to make 1942 the greatest year the A.D.A.A. has ever known. Our goal is 4,000 members, by Boston in August. Our theme is *COOPERATION*. This is our organization, yours and mine, and it is your duty, as well as mine, to accomplish those things we have planned for this year.

I have just found this short poem I'd like to pass on to you. First, because it is so appropriate at this time, and second, because it may justify any errors that I may make this year, and undoubtedly I'll make some, for I am only human.

The world is a difficult world indeed,
And the people are hard to suit,
And the man who plays on a violin
Is a bore to the man with a flute.
And I myself have often thought,
How very much better 'twould be
If every one of the folks that I know
Would only agree with me.
But since they will not, the very best way
To make the world look bright,
Is never to mind what others say,
But do what you think is right.

Very sincerely,

Mildred Stevenson,

President.

THE DENTAL ASSISTANT

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1942

A JOURNAL FOR DENTAL ASSISTANTS DEVOTED TO THEIR INTERESTS AND EDUCATION

Bi-Monthly publication of the A.D.A.A. Journal for Dental Assistants Devoted to their Education and Interests and to the Efficient Conduct of Dental Offices. Publication of all statements, opinions, or data, is not to be considered as an endorsement of same by journal or its publishers.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

ON LOOKING FORWARD

Standing with folded wings of mystery
The New Year waits to greet us—you and me;
Her arms are full of gifts; her feet are shod
All fitly for rough roads or velvet sod;
Her eyes are steady with belief in God.

The New Year waits to greet us—her arms full of gifts. What gifts do we of America crave from the New Year? Courage to face the great task that is before us; strength to carry on.

Developments of World politics have presented us with a high purpose; we are confronted with the necessity to fight in order that the democratic, the American way of life may be preserved. We will meet the challenge with strong hearts and steady purpose. But the road will be rough and the way may be long.

Meantime, a Voice that will not be stilled, that is more indestructible than aircraft that goes down in a path of flame, and battleships which may be bombed and all of the other materials of war, the Voice of a hope that men-of-good-will have always, and will ever cherish, whispers "This too will pass, peace will reign again, and the world will be a good place in which to live."

A voice that will not be stilled—a Hope that will not die, a purpose that is worth fighting and dying—and living for.

CALLING ALL DENTAL ASSISTANTS! AMERICA NEEDS YOU! BUILD UP YOUR RESERVES!

As this is being written America is shaking off that first feeling of stunned horror at the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Sunday, December 7th. America has entered total warfare; America is mobilizing ALL of her resources; America needs man power and woman power; America needs YOU—at your best.

America needs you to be physically fit. Are you building up all of your reserves. Statistics prove that the average human being only uses a small percentage of his actual physical power. How about YOUR physical reserves? Are you going to be able to stand the strain? Are you getting the proper amounts of fresh air, pure water, sunshine and nourishing food and rest to keep you physically fit? And don't forget the proper amount of play.

America needs you to be mentally alert. Whatever your task in life, do it with your mind as well as with your might, for whatever that task in life, it must

now bear fruit; those who cannot fight must produce. Mistakes are costly in time and material. Therefore, up on your toes, DENTAL ASSISTANTS; everything you do—constructive action and your best effort.

America needs you to be spiritually strong, for with spiritual strength will come the courage to stand up under fire; the ability to make all necessary sacrifices, cheerfully; the necessity of using every power that is within you to pursue to ultimate victory; the belief that "tho the wrong seems oft so strong, God is the Ruler yet."

YOU WILL BE MOBILIZED. Some of you may find service in the field of Medical Technology in the United States Army or Navy (see page 163 Nov.-Dec. DENTAL ASSISTANT); more of you will remain where you are, to give the service of "those who stand and wait." Whatever you are called to do, my sister DENTAL ASSISTANT, AMERICA NEEDS YOU—PHYSICALLY FIT, MENTALLY ALERT, SPIRITUALLY STRONG!

THESE THINGS WE MUST KEEP

LAUGHTER, and the ability to see the funny, sunny side of life. God help us if we lose our sense of humor.

THE HIGH STANDARD; we may have to sacrifice many material things, but it doesn't take THINGS to make a high standard, it takes ATTITUDES.

OUR SANITY. Let's think before we make a statement (especially if it is a statement where we don't know all of the facts). Let's think twice before we make a decision (unless it's a decision to buy Defense Bonds or contribute to the Red Cross). Let's think three times before we believe anything and everything that we hear.

There's beauty all about us; in music and laughter, in sparkling snow, and colored sunsets and star lit nights; in poetry and the swift moving drama of life; in the eyes and handclaps of the friends we love—and in memories. Reach out your hands and take these gifts and store them away for future need; the things of beauty that are a joy forever.

WE ARE AT WAR! We will have many anxious hours for loved ones who are in the fighting forces. Some of them will be injured; some will never return—God pity and comfort their dear ones. There will be necessary sacrifices; there will be sickness; there will be much of strain and stress; war does not make for happiness and comfort; war offers "blood and tears," but—**WE MUST KEEP OUR NERVE.**

ON CO-OPERATION

Our President has said that Co-operation is to be the theme for 1942. We want you to have this little story as an "illustrative anecdote."

A worthy man, having been called to his reward asked permission to pay a visit to the lower regions before going to his heavenly home. He looked in on a group of people who were seated at a sumptuous banquet table, but Tantalus-like they were denied the feast because each one there had his arms from shoulder to wrist in a heavy splint, and though each guest had a spoon in his hand he could get no food into his mouth, and they were all going through agonizing contortions in a desperate attempt to feed themselves.

Upon leaving this place and going above the man, much to his surprise, found the same kind of a banquet table spread; and here also the guests all had their arms in splints from shoulder to wrist; but they were all happy and well fed and there was great merriment, for every one there was using the spoon that was in his hand to feed the person across the table from him.

IN MEMORIAM

"There is no Death; What seems so is Transition."

It is with deep sorrow, the officers and members of the Monmouth County Dental Assistants Association, record their great loss in the sudden passing to her Eternal rest, on October 4th, 1941, of one of their most active and beloved members, Reba Wheeler De Roche. She had been a member of this association since its inception, 1928, and we realize to the fullest extent, the many benefits we have derived from her constant and untiring efforts. We are indeed richer because she has lived and worked among us.

Mrs. De Roche had been associated with Dr. Owen Woolley of Long Branch, N. J., for the past fifteen years, and in this capacity was a most loyal and efficient assistant. She will be greatly missed by her employer and many friends in this field of service.

BE IT RESOLVED;—that we inscribe upon our records, this loving tribute to her memory, that in the future our members may know and appreciate her fine character, her friendliness, helpfulness and kindly spirit, and the love and esteem in which she was held by us all Reba De Roche exemplified the "The Dental Assistants Creed" in the highest sense; more could not be said of anyone.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED;—that we extend to her husband and sister our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them and to our Journal.

Elva Chamberlain, President.

Edna Storer, Secretary.

October 20th, 1941

Long Branch, N. J.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ADAA PINS AND GUARDS

The ADAA official pin is priced at \$2.25 plus 10% Federal Tax, total, \$2.48. Kindly include tax of 10% on all orders for jewelry. After January 1, 1942, NO GOLD FILLED JEWELRY will be available; that means that the GOLD FILLED initial guards, gavel, and quill guards will not be on sale any longer. TEN CARAT gold initial guards, gavel and quill guards can be secured; these will cost \$2.50 plus 10% Federal Tax, total \$2.75. EACH initial will cost, therefore, \$2.50 plus 25 cents tax; two initials, for instance, \$5.00 plus tax, \$5.50. The total cost of an ADAA official pin with one initial guard \$5.23. Restrictions on the use of metals by the jewelry industry are responsible for these changes.

Aileen M. Ferguson, General Secretary
709 Centre St.,
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MY SYMPHONY

To live content with small means.
To seek elegance rather than luxury,
and refinement rather than fashion.

To be worthy, not respectable, and
wealthy, not rich.

To study hard, think quietly, talk
gently, act frankly.

To listen to stars and birds, to babes
and sages with an open heart.

To bear all cheerfully, do all bravely,
await occasions, hurry never.

In a word: To let the spiritual, un-
bidden and unconscious grow up
through the common.

This is to be my symphony.

—Robert W. Channing.

We call him strong who stands un-
moved—

Calm as some tempest-beaten rock—

When some great trouble hurls its
shock;

We say of him "His strength is proved."

But when the spent storm folds its wings

How bears he then life's little things?



Question Box

CLARA E. SMITH

1101 Medical Arts Building, Nashville, Tenn.

THE DENTAL ASSISTANT'S ROLE IN SYNTHETIC RESTORATIONS

The care of the materials is of utmost importance, cleanliness being imperative for successful color matching, the proper opacity, and the permanence of the filling. Exceedingly small quantities of dust will affect the color of the powder, and foreign matter of any kind will detract from the durability of the finished restoration.

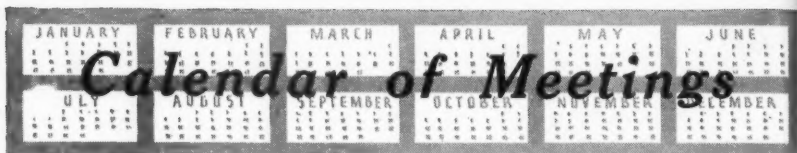
Do not return left over powder to the bottle. The whole content of the stock bottle would be ruined by the addition of a blended mix, or powder that has come into contact with the liquid on the mixing slab. Always keep the powder bottle tightly stoppered, and away from all medicaments to prevent the absorption of volatile oils which would cause slow setting and discoloration.

Great care should be exercised to keep the liquid bottle clean, its neck and cap dry and free from accumulation of crystals. Evaporation of the water content of the liquid will modify its action upon the powder, causing slow setting, and diminishing the strength of the filling. The cap of the liquid bottle should be removed only long enough to procure the needed liquid.

When the preparation of the cavity is complete the alert assistant clears the bracket table of all equipment except that needed for the remainder of the operation. The instruments and materials employed are as follows:

1. A large thick glass slab, preferably one with an enclosed thermometer.
 - a. The recommended temperature is 75 degrees, F.
 - b. The slab usually can be cooled with tap water.
 - c. By using a slab that is cooled a larger amount of powder may be used, and the mix will be less soluble, with shrink less, and will discolor less than a mix of lower powder-liquid ratio.
 - d. Clean slab well after each operation with soap and water. Soda water is good to use if the mix has already set.
2. An agate or a stainless steel spatula.
3. A stainless steel packing instrument.
4. A stainless steel explorer to release trapped air from the filling.
5. A cavity lining and varnish.
6. Cocoa butter.
7. Thin celluloid strips, fine discs, fine cotton strips.
8. Cotton rolls and cotton pellets.
9. Rubber dam to be used in conjunction with cotton and the saliva ejector.
10. The porcelain powder and liquid.
 - a. A powder dispenser.

The mixing technique is very important. The difference in results at the present time depends a great deal more on the technique than on the brand used. Each manufacturer gives directions for mixing and testing, and surely it is the better method to follow the instructions of the manufacturer, as each one knows his own product better than any one else, having it tested in his own laboratory, and being rechecked by the Bureau of Standards before placing it on the market of the Dental Profession.



ELEANOR I. MARCOU

2941 West McNichols Road, Detroit, Michigan.

All notices sent in to this column for the March-April issue must be in the hands of this editor by February 1, 1942, and should be set up as below.

CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES

Denver Dental Assistants Assn., Denver, Colo., Meetings on first and third Thursday each month at Study Club Rooms, Majestic Bldg.

Detroit Dental Assistants Assn., Detroit, Mich. Meetings first Tuesday each month, 7:30 P. M., at the Book-Cadillac Hotel.

Educational & Efficiency Soc. for D. A., 1st Dist. New York Meeting, January 23, 1942, 8:30 P. M., at One Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Study Class: Jan. 17, 1941, 7 P. M. at Kew Plaza, Kew Gardens, Long Island. Meeting: Feb. 10, 1942 8 P. M., Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. Study Class: Feb. 24, 1942 8 P. M. at 745 Fifth Ave., New York City.

D. A. Study Club, 2nd Dist. New York. Meetings Jan. 23, 1942 and Feb. 6, 1942, 8:30 P. M., at one Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Philadelphia D. A. A., Philadelphia, Pa., Meetings third Tuesday each month, place to be announced.

STATE SOCIETIES

FEBRUARY

Massachusetts D. A. A.—3-4, 1942, Hotel Statler, Boston.

Illinois State D. A. A., February 22, 1942, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

APRIL

Alabama D. A. A., 7-8-9, 1942, Redmont Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama.

MAY

Iowa State D. A. A., 5-6-7, 1942, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

Nebraska Dental Assistants Assn., 12-13, 1942. Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Indiana State A. D. A., 18-19-20, 1942, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Chicago Dental Assistants Association extends a cordial invitation to the members of the American Dental Assistants Associations to attend the Midwinter Meeting of the Chicago Dental Society, February 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1942. Headquarters will be in the Palmer House, State at Monroe St., Chicago, Illinois.

A splendid program has been arranged which will include papers and clinics presented by our own members, National Members and members of the Dental profession. For further details contact Ruth Reil, Program Chairman, 3932 N. Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



Elizabeth Forsyth

WASHINGTON STATE D.A.A. will hold its first annual Convention, Feb. 14, 1942 at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington.

8:00-9:00 A.M. Registration.

9:00-11:00 A.M. Business Meeting.

1:00-5:00 P.M. Clinics.

Climax of the Convention will be a formal banquet, at 7:30 P.M.

A \$25.00 Defense Bond is to be presented to the Assistant giving the best Clinic.

Clinicians are expected from Seattle, Tacoma, Billingham and Spokane, Washington and from Portland, Oregon.

The President of the Washington State D.A.A. is Miss Elizabeth Forsyth.

"We all live so far below the possible level for our lives that when we are set free from the things which hamper us so that we merely approach the potentialities in ourselves, we seem to have been entirely transfigured."

Dorothea Brande

GENIUS—INDUSTRY

I do not despise genius—indeed I wish I had a basketful of it instead of a brain, but yet, after a great deal of experience and observation, I have become convinced that industry is a better horse to ride than genius. It may never carry any one man as far as genius has carried individuals, but industry—patient, steady, intelligent industry—will carry thousands into comfort and even into celebrity, and this it does with absolute certainty; whereas genius often refuses to be tamed and managed, and often goes with wretched morals. If you are to wish for either, wish for industry.

Julian Ralph

LETTER TO A SOLDIER

Too slowly your letter wings its way

Into Chicago . . . from Frisco's bay.

So quickly we open it . . . scan every line,

To dwell on its closing . . . "everything's fine!"

Dear soldier, we know that you're in the fight.

And we know that everything's not "quite all right."

But we also know that when you say

"Everything's fine" . . . it's a Yankee's way

Of telling the folks back home . . . "Look here, There's a job to be done . . . and our duty is clear.

There's no time for worry . . . it's useless to cry.

If you'll keep your chin up . . . then so can I!"

Dear soldier . . . we bow to your courage and pluck.

Everything's fine. . . . God bless you. . . . Good luck!

The Youngest Allen.
Chicago Tribune

The editor would be glad to receive letters from any Dental Assistants who are serving in Army Camps.

Sadie M. Leach, Editor
1710 State St.,
La Porte, Indiana

TALKING IT OVER



(This department is under the supervision of EDNA M. JUSTICE,
631 Jenkins Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the National Convention in Houston, Texas, I am sure have returned home with many new ideas which will be very beneficial and a new inspiration to carry on with higher aspiration than ever before.

The advantages of dental assistants organization meetings are manifold and quite apparent. Dentistry is a progressive profession and has undergone many changes during the past several years; it is one of the outstanding professions. Our government has recognized this and has passed laws governing the practice of dentistry, and the public is more exacting in its demands in this science than many other services; all of which means that not only does the dentist need to be well informed and trained in his work, but his assistant as well must be familiar with the requirements necessary in meeting these demands. This is where the organization is reflected; the information and inspiration received at the meetings of various groups add to the knowledge and service of the assistants and increase the urge to become more efficient assistants. The exhibits presented at our meetings demonstrate the latest and most efficient methods in preparing a clinic. The lectures delivered by those who have given careful thought to certain important topics and the exchange of ideas of various members can not help but increase our knowledge and enthusiasm. We return to our work with renewed ardour, hence become "practice builders" for our employers, which will enable him to increase our advantages and lend his assistance to our organization. We are thus helped to each other, and there is a mutual cooperation of interest.

With the above in mind let's carry on and make 1942 the most outstanding year ever, by increasing our membership in the spirit of Education, Efficiency, Loyalty and Service.

Respectfully submitted,

*Mae M. DeMoss, Trustee, 8th Dist.
258 Plaza Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.*

A few copies of the Juliette A. Southard Memorial issue of THE DENTAL ASSISTANT are available and can be secured for twenty-five cents a copy by writing the Subscription Manager.

REPORT OF A. D. A. DISTRICT MEETINGS

Cleveland, Ohio, September 11, 1940—Districts 3, 6 and 10

The meeting of the 3rd, 6th and 10th districts of the A.D.A.A. was well attended and assistants attending their first National Meeting as well as those having attended many district meetings seemed to enjoy it equally.

First discussion: How many doctors on advisory board? Pittsburgh, Pa., three; they judge all clinics given at local and State meetings. Detroit, Mich., have the President and President-elect of the Detroit Dental Society on their advisory board. Cincinnati, Ohio, have at least three or more of their dentists on advisory board and they serve one, two and three years. Cleveland, Ohio, has an advisory board of three or five of their local dentists; they serve two, three or five years and sponsor the assistants' organization and help with many of their problems. Study Clubs were next discussed. The District of Columbia's delegate said study clubs were helping make their society a success and passed the program for 1940-1941 for those present to look over.

The question was then asked as to how other societies conducted their program. Indiana has several meetings on each subject they study, going into full detail. Philadelphia, Pa., have doctors and not men from supply houses to help with their study club. One subject they took up was a continued course in tooth carving, using white soap as their material; a tooth anatomy course, a telephone course, and a ten-week Red Cross course, a program on travel movies and a talk on foods. Pittsburgh has an educational program each year at the University of Pittsburgh, simplified dental anatomy, first aid course and denture technique. Cincinnati, Ohio: Parliamentary law class, six meetings, six consecutive Mondays; fee charged. From these hints we should all be able to work up a fine group of study clubs, keeping our groups interested and certainly helping new members as well as old.

Then came the ways and means of raising funds for delegates' expenses, etc. Cleveland held a Monte Carlo party, pin wheel, subscription sales, etc. \$192.00 profit; also white elephant sale (rummage around for old furniture, lamps or anything saleable, dress them up and then the sale). They have a sunshine fund; half the girls take rainy days, the others sunshine ones; each side contributes a penny or nickel and they use this money for wedding gifts, flowers for the sick, etc.

(Continued on Page 21)

RECOGNITION FOR OUR JOURNAL

The American Writing Paper Corp. of Holyoke, Mass., one of the largest paper mills in the United States, recently honored "The Dental Assistant" by ordering a reprint of the November-December cover. These copies were included in a portfolio of outstanding specimens of work produced on paper supplied by this mill.

Attached to each copy of our cover that they used, is the following, "Even a standard publication cover carries out the Christmas spirit by the selection of Green RIVERDALE COVER and the addition of Christmas ornaments." In a letter to our printer, Mr. C. H. Cooley, Advertising Manager of the company said, "We also would like to congratulate you on the excellence of the typography and printing which we feel is exceptionally good for publication work."

Prior to the changes made, some of our members felt that the format of "The Dental Assistant" should be modernized. In order to please this rather large group, the Journal Staff has earnestly tried to make pleasing changes in keeping with modern tastes. Every effort however has been made to keep our publication as dignified and professional-looking as ever. In addition to the streamlining effect, our printing costs have been reduced. The Staff sincerely hopes that all of our members are satisfied with the current issues.



Secretary's Corner



By AILEEN M. FERGUSON, General Secretary,
709 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HONOR ROLL

ALABAMA D. A. A.
MASSACHUSETTS D. A. A.
TEXAS D. A. A.
WISCONSIN D. A. A.

STATE SECRETARIES: Before preparing your membership lists to be sent with 1942 dues, please read carefully the instructions in the **STATE SECRETARIES HANDBOOK**. Dues are payable Jan. 1, be sure that dues for all of your members are sent to this office before Mar. 31 so that none of your members will miss any issues of *The Dental Assistant*.

We welcome three new independent members employed by Drs. Smith and Wright, 405 East Fifth St., Texarkana, Ark., they are: Pauline Field, Lois Wright, and Violet Dickens.

The Board of Trustees announces the affiliation of the **BALTIMORE DENTAL ASSISTANTS SOCIETY (Md.)**; to the officers, President, Eliabeth Thompson, 3429 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore and Secretary, Hilda Eszes, 1916 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore we extend our best wishes for the success of this new society.

Changes of officers have been made in the following societies:

SPRINGFIELD D. A. A. (Ill.)—President, Mabel Fox, 503 Myers Bldg., Springfield; Secretary, Isabelle Ewing, 609 Myers Bldg., Springfield.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT D. A. A. (Iowa)—President, Mildred Killion, 1218 Badgrow Bldg., Sioux City; Secretary, La Verne Kunath, 415 Frances Bldg., Sioux City.

TOPEKA D. A. SOC. (Kans.)—President, Louise De Bord, 823 Kansas Ave., Topeka; Secretary, Anieta Trotter, 613 Mills Bldg., Topeka.

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT D. A. A. (Ky.)—Secretary, Frances Schmidt, 1974 Douglass Blvd., Louisville.

ATLANTIC COUNTY D. A. A. (N. J.)—President, Josephine Baynes, 1608 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City; Secretary, Mona Todd, Schwem Bldg., Atlantic City.

OHIO D. A. A.—President, Isabel Woodward, 733 2nd National Bank Bldg., Akron; Secretary, Helen Cox, 1133 Radcliffe Dr., Toledo.

Change of address:

FLORIDA D. A. A.—President, Grace Robinson, 1002 Huntington Bldg., Miami.

HONORABLE MENTION

FLORIDA D. A. A.
MISSOURI D. A. A.
NEBRASKA D. A. A.
OHIO D. A. A.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA D. A. A.—Secretary, Miriam Medlin, 436 Highland Ave., Tracy.

The following are the recommendations passed by the House of Delegates at the seventeenth annual session, Oct. 27-31, 1941:

THAT the Juliette A. Southard Birthday Party celebration on September 25th continue to be an annual affair of this Association and that the disposition of the Trust Fund be discussed at this meeting.

THAT a Membership Drive be launched for 1942.

THAT the work of redeeming the official pin of the ADAA be continued through 1942 and that this be given again to the Third Vice-President.

THAT all societies be advised that all of their ACTIVE members must pay ADAA dues if the society is to be considered "a constituent in good standing in the ADAA."

THAT the Handbook for State Secretaries prepared by Eugenia Uttech be printed or mimeographed and distributed to the secretaries of the constituent societies.

THAT a revised copy of the Permanent Instructions for Presidents and Convention Instructions be distributed to the presidents of the constituents.

THAT each component society be asked to exchange bulletins and announcements with another ADAA component society, thereby creating an exchange of ideas.

THAT the same budget used in 1941 be continued for another period.

THAT a resolution of appreciation to Helen Fitting, Marie Shaw, Lucile Black, and Virginia Schenck for their services in representing the ADAA at the passing of the Founder, Juliette A. Southard be spread upon the minutes.

THAT a committee be appointed to check the dental population of each district and make preparations for a redistricting of the ADAA.

THAT the Chairman of the Legislation Committee write to the ADA Secretary of Legislation Committee to secure authentic information regarding legislation affecting dental assistants.

THAT the Curriculum submitted by the Cur

ricula Committee be given further study by the 1942 Education and Curricula Committees before it is approved.

THAT the Juliette A. Southard Birthday Parties be continued and that the balance in the Trust Fund be continually increased by returns from these parties with the purpose of eventually establishing a Dental Assistants' Relief Fund patterned after the American Dental Association Relief Fund.

THAT inasmuch as the facilities at the annual session are limited, ADAA Clinics be limited to table demonstrations.

THAT the following resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the seventeenth annual session:

WHEREAS, In the passing of our beloved Founder, Mrs. Juliette A. Southard, the members of the American Dental Assistants Association have sustained an irreparable loss by Mrs. Southard's death; we have lost a beloved leader, associate, and advisor, whose understanding character reflected high honor upon our profession and whose memory is a worthy inspiration for all Dental Assistants, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the American Dental Assistants Association shall cherish the memory, uphold the ideals and carry on the noble work with the same fervor and purpose which our

esteemed Founder, Juliette A. Southard labored and fought to establish. Be it further

RESOLVED, That this memorial be spread upon the records of the American Dental Assistants Association as a token of love and appreciation of our departed Founder, who passed into the Great Beyond on the 12th day of November, 1940.

SUGGESTIONS from the 1941 meeting:

The Committee on Skeleton Constitution and By-Laws presented an outline for state societies and advised that whenever possible that state associations pattern their by-laws after this skeleton.

The ADAA Pin Committee suggested that members be made more "ADAA pin conscious" by the display of our official pin at each meeting and recommended that members be given the opportunity to order pins at local meetings.

It was suggested that study clubs be named, "Juliette A. Southard Study Club."

BERGEN COUNTY D. A. A. (N. J.)—Secretary, Ruth Rath, 151 Engle St., Englewood.

MONMOUTH COUNTY D. A. A. (N. J.)—President, Laura Magee, 255 State St., Perth Amboy; Secretary, Catherine Richmond, 84 Asbury Ave., Ocean Grove.

TENNESSEE D. A. A.—Secretary, Lucile Reed, 808 Exchange Bldg., Memphis.

REPORT OF A.D.A.A. DISTRICT MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 19)

Philadelphia had a large card party, prizes donated, held in large department store which furnished tables, chairs, refreshments and door prize, plus fashion show. Dental assistants acted as models; given on Saturday afternoon. Other suggestions were a subscription dress sale at Christmas party, the dress costing about \$10.95; a doll dressed in \$1.00 bills disposed of by subscription (the dentists donated the dollar bills); a roller-skating party, percentage earned on all tickets sold; also bingo parties.

Membership: Give a dinner or tea, invite non-members and then have them attend next meeting. Visit all new girls in your building (all buildings should have a member of the membership committee in charge; have them attend both business meeting and study club; she should attend at least three meetings before having her voted in by the membership committee. Indiana presents each new member with a cap; suggested that a prize be given to the member bringing in the largest number of new girls. Milwaukee has associate members serve on committees to keep them interested though they cannot serve on board or vote. I am sure there were many more fine ideas of much interest that we could have heard had our time not come to an end. We all feel that these meetings help the girls to become better acquainted with the small things as well as the large, that are a part of the A.D.A.A. and also to know each other in a more personal way.

MARGARET HUMMER, Trustee 3rd District, Leader.

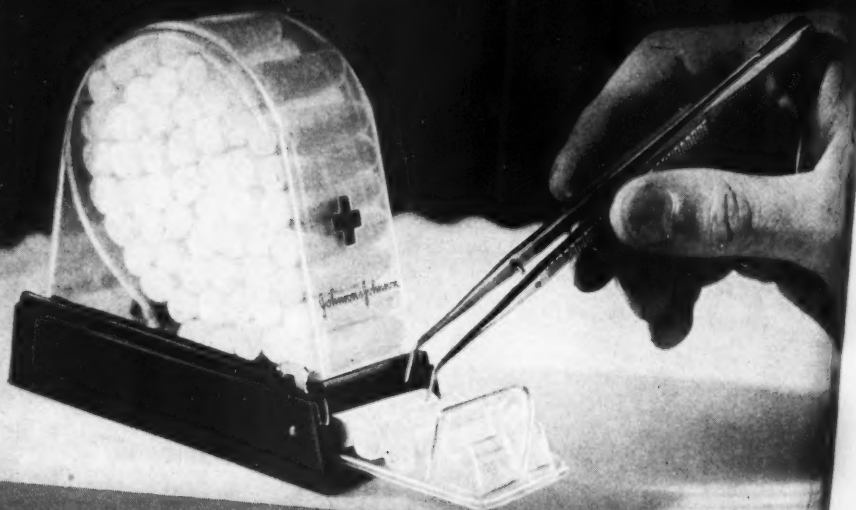
ELLEN SWEENEY, Acting Secretary.

Reports of Districts 4, 8, 7 and 8, also for Districts 9, 5 and I will be published in our next issue.

EDITOR.

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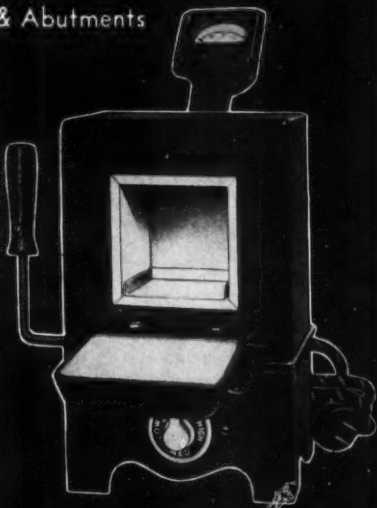
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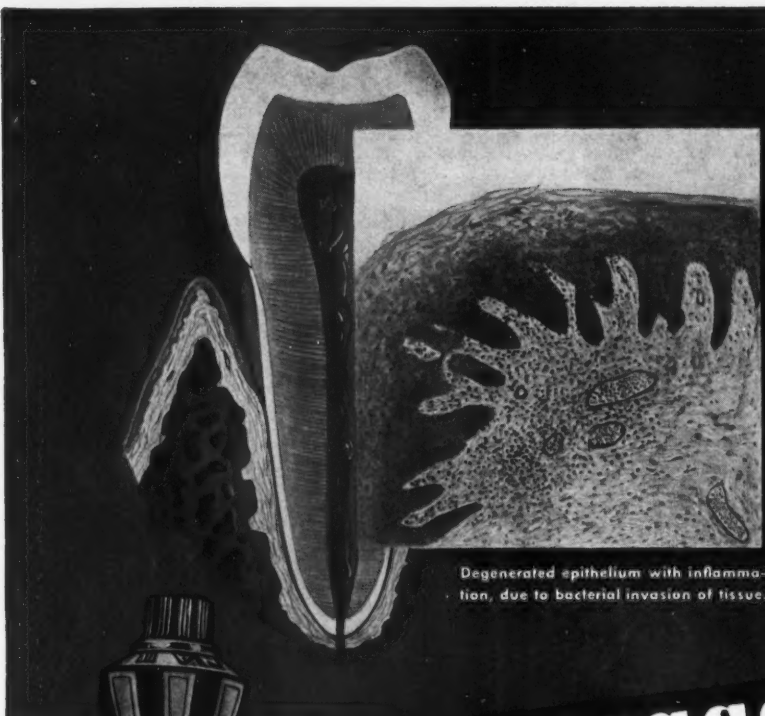
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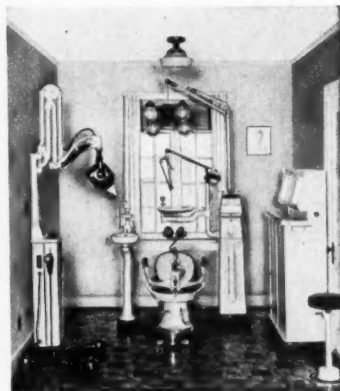
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*Best Wishes for Your Prosperity
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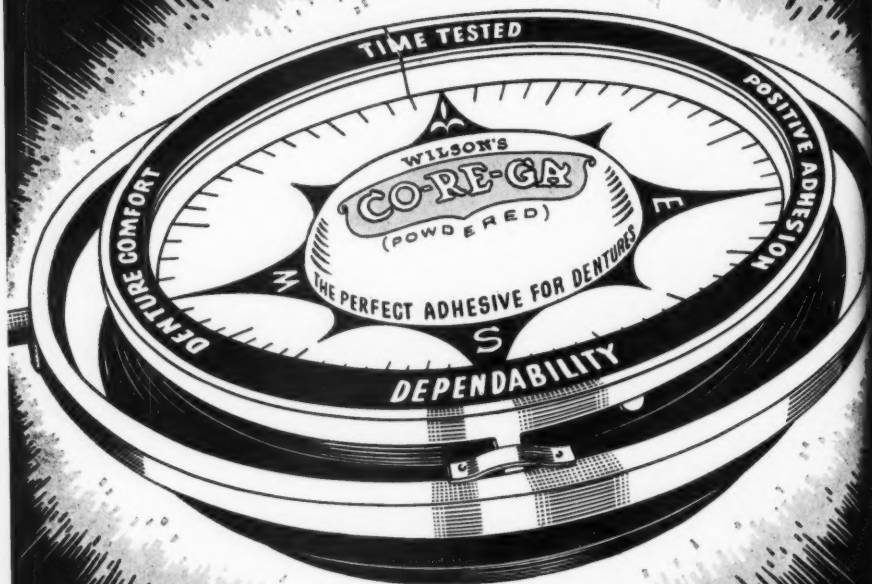
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